The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870. NUMBER 185.

FOREIGN.

Fearful Gale with Loss of Life on the English Coast.

Card from the French Table Company.

Reported Spanish Outrages in Cuba.

FRANCE.

ROYAL WEDDING AT PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 31.

Prince Charles, of Prussia, and his wife, are at the Grand Hotel. The Empress called upon them to-day.

NO MINISTRY YET.

PARIS, Dec. 31—11 p. m.

Up to this present there is no Ministry formed, but it is reported it will be to-morrow.

THE FRENCH CABLE COMPANY—EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

PARIS, Dec. 31.

The French Cable Company forward free of charge, and they will publish the following telegram, copied from the Journal Officiel of 30th inst.:

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL (by) TELEGRAPH LINE.

The attempt of the President of the United States, in Congress, of the opening, as it is published in the newspapers, calculated to throw in the part relative to the French Trans-Atlantic Cable Company an element of discussion of the convention, dangerous from a foreign point of view, and contrary to the commercial and financial interests of the French Government, and it is evident that the passage was written under the impression that such was the conditions of the concession. This convention vouchsafed the privilege of New York, either for itself or its agents, to land on the coast of France any other cable than that of the French Company, and they guaranteed to it the monopoly of the traffic between France and America, and they guaranteed to it the monopoly of the traffic between France and America, and they guaranteed to it the monopoly of the traffic between France and America

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

THE OLD YEAR.

The year 1869 has been marked by few startling historical events. Its chief interest arises from the closing up of President Johnson's Presidential administration to the very peaceful close of Grant's, and from the successful fulfillment of the pledges on which the Republican party obtained control of the Government, and the important benefits accruing from it to the public credit, through increase in most departments of the government, have indeed been the salient features of the year's history. Since the beginning of the year our governmental policy has achieved one of the greatest 18 per cent victories that gold values ever won. The speed-limits of the premium on gold indicate that we are approaching more rapidly than at any former period toward specie payments.

This result is largely owing to Secretary Gaze ly's financial management, which, from the start of the war, since her staple crop, cotton, remained high, while nearly all Northern agricultural crops are depressed. The cotton crop, about 400 bales, is the best substitution of the war that the South would yet be able to make in her industry, notably since it is more within reach in her share of the gold required for its own support while engaged in the work. The near $300,000,000 which will be derived from it, therefore, are to be regarded, offset by charges for the necessary importation of breadstuffs, as a powerful contribution of the Union, on the basis of the guaranteed freedom of the whole people, will be accumulated with the opening of the present year. Their profits of the past year must have inspired planters with a taste for obtaining a larger share of the profits of efficiency of wages as a substitute for the lash. These special tests, it may be every reason to believe that the tide of immigration will turn more largely into the Southern States than heretofore, and that future emigrants will be better received, and will meet with better welcome in homes than those who followed too closely in the trail of our conquering armies. The South has the advantage over the North, that its leading staples and exports are exempt from taxation; and that it has no long accumulated entanglement of its debts and currency with a depreciated currency.

Throughout the North and West, however, for a year of decline and pressure, there have been surprisingly few failures of moment, and the evils of the time have been more in apprehension than in realization. Despite all that is said of the numerous strikes, the general tendency of the compensation of labor in city and country is large, the style of living diminished and sustained by the working classes is one of more than ordinary comfort, and very few are really out of employment who desire to be employed. The upon their earnings rather than accept ready work at fair wages, in employments which they deem hard or uncongenial. Throughout the year a hundred thousand efficient working-men and women would at any time have found employment in a single hundred miles of Chicago, if they would have accepted good fare and square work. If any are out of work, therefore, it is because it was not really work that they wanted, but wages and the social pleasures of city life. Such a period when no wide-spread failures have occurred in business, and no general means of relief are needed for the poor, when, in fact, laborers are more intent on limiting their hours of labor than in seeking employment; when all business keeps within a close but profitable limit of its capacity, is gradually but surely coming down to the hard pan of specie; when the great mass of the community are still pursuing their pleasures, recreations, and tastes with unstinted means; when art and artists of every kind are liberally rewarded, and when fine houses and the temples of churches and public charities, cannot justly be branded as one of distress or hard times. The healthy current of public opinion is settling in favor of the belief that the worst is past; that with the return to specie there will be an active revival of industry; and that the time is not far distant when our present depression will be succeeded by unwonted activity and prosperity.

The completion of the Pacific Railroad in the New World, and of the Suez Canal in the Old, with the almost sanctioned laying of a second cable to connect the two, significantly indicate the tendency and drift of the age toward great industrial enterprises. Perhaps never in any age have the dependence of the world's progress upon its material interests, and the consequent relative estimate of the easy production and even diffusion of wealth, and the social, moral, and intellectual advancement of mankind been so fully recognized. New doctrines of social science, and of the laws which govern the advance and decline of societies and nations, have been studied, and are to be found at the core of politics everywhere. Such is being revolutionized because her people cannot afford Bourbonism. Gladstonelike studying how to convert tenants into landlords, and Fenians into farmers, fully satisfied that when labor pays better than crime the Irish will prefer it. Wherever men have settled the liberty question they are intent on the economical one. Having got their rights, they are studying what to do with them, to secure their actual welfare.

The past year has been, as it were, the remainder of the eventful decade which it closed: Seeing which the American Union has been re-formed, the statesmanship of a century crowned; slavery abolished, and the greatest republic breathed into a new destiny. It was fitting that the close of this wonderful period there should be, with the filling of the letters, a sympathetic gathering by many of those whose speech was directed to a close.

Governor Pickens, once the prince of the secessionists, and John M. Botts, the unyielding rebel of Virginia Unionism, Tenney, Pierce, Guthrie, Bell, Kendall, Foster, and Wood, all great men in each section, all having the same devotion to the nation, all heroes of the great struggle; Reynolds, the genial journalist; Peabody, the friend of the suffering, have in quick succession retired from the common scene of their activity. Their example, and the fond, deep regret which their brief but splendid career has excited among all human sympathies and virtues, as they drift or disappear like bubbles on the surface of the deep, reminds, personal retreat of destiny.

Just a holiday may be given to the circle of this paper, in token of the sympathy which it feels with its friends. Tribune will be omitted to-morrow.

JUDGE BUSTARD.

Our Elkhart Review holds the office of Judge Bustard in high estimation, and has had for years previously, a citizen of New York and a Tammany Hall Democrat. Its favorable feeling for his selection have been very clearly known; but it appears that, of all the opinions expressed by Mr. Lincoln, the value of those of the least to command it.

The Democratic papers are fearful in the minds of the Irish, and a general representation of the people of Ireland. The figures given are glaringly inconsistent, and yet for two centuries they have been regarded as accurate, and have been used for all official purposes. We find the newest recorded estimate of the population of Ireland there given in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

	Catholics.	Protestants.	Total.
Leinster	1,672,000	1,672,000	3,344,000
Munster	1,855,000	1,855,000	3,710,000
Ulster	1,400,000	1,400,000	2,800,000
Connaught	1,418,000	1,418,000	2,836,000
Total	6,345,000	6,345,000	12,690,000

The author of this was the Irish statistician of having presented, authenticated, and could be successful test. He is the author of a pamphlet himself proved to defeat the ends of justice; to hide property out of the hands of lawful owners and to hand it over to his confederates, to destroy in the pleader. There is hardly a crime that could be laid at the door of a corrupt, criminal and contemptible Judge which is not presented against Fuller.

Bustard's friends answer these charges by saying that they originate in political hatred. We do not assume to know how far this may be true. Specific charges of corruption and malfeasance have been made. Bustard's is a single time, there is nothing of a political nature in any of the opposition. They all refer to ordinary cases of litigation, usual in that part of the country. We refer to the matter to say the charges should be thoroughly sifted, and that if there should be any evidence of guilt on any one of the four or five of specifications, there should be no hesitation in impeaching him. If he be innocent, then he is most foully abused, and a decent administration of justice requires that those long-standing accusations should be proved to be false. No man can hold office and keep the respect of the public with such accusations hanging over him. If guilty, his trial, conviction, and dismissal should follow each other as speedily as may be consistent with the forms of law.

A CLERICAL SCOTSMAN.

Some years ago the voters of Liverpool, in England, elected a Jew Mayor. Shortly after the Jew Mayor was elected Mayor of the city, he was chosen by the Mayor of the city, he was chosen by the Mayor of the city, he was chosen by the

FASHIONS AND FASHIONERS.

Mcrealining.

Well-Dressed and Ill-Behaved Women.

New Years Presents.

Winter Styles.

RELIGIOUS.

Services and Programme of the Week of Prayer.

Sabbath Services.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

CONGREGATIONAL.

PRESBYTERIAN.

CHURCH OF ROME.

Formal Opening of the Ecumenical Council—Solemn Procession—Ceremonies Accompanying Pentecost—The Inaugural Discourse.

GENERAL BUTLER'S LAWSUITS.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

THE FEMALE MEDICAL QUESTION.

How It has been Settled in Philadelphia.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

LOTTERY.

PROPOSALS.

RAILROADS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE RIGHTS OF AUTHORS.

A Prospective Tariff Declared on Original Ideas.

What Lecturers, Preachers and Playwrights are Entitled to.

The Common Law Right of Authors to Be Upheld.

Mary Warner to Be Kept off the Museum Stage.

Decision of Judge Drummond.

In the United States Circuit Court Judge Drummond yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Thomas S. Arden, complainant, vs. Joseph Stockwell, Jr., and others, defendants, in equity. The bill was filed by Mr. Arden to restrain the defendants from performing a piece called "Mary Warner," which, it was alleged, was a dramatization of a story of the same name written by Mr. Arden, and published in the Saturday Evening Post. The defendants, in their answer, admitted that they were about to perform the piece, but denied that it was a dramatization of Mr. Arden's story, and claimed that it was an original production. The case was argued by Messrs. Bradley & Lather for complainant, and by Messrs. Goudy & Jamieson for defendants. The following is the decision of the court:

The bill in this case was filed to prevent the performance of a piece called "Mary Warner," at the Museum in this city, the defendants, who in the progress of the cause have been made parties, being the proprietors, lessees, or managers of that establishment. The complainant, Thomas S. Arden, is a resident of the city of New York, and the bill alleges that he is the author of a story published in the Saturday Evening Post, a newspaper published in the city of Philadelphia, and that he has the sole right to the representation of the same on the stage, and to the exclusive benefit of the profits arising therefrom. The bill further alleges that the defendants, without the consent of the complainant, have announced that they will perform a piece called "Mary Warner," which is a dramatization of the complainant's story, and that they will perform the same unless restrained by the injunction of this court. The bill prays that the defendants may be restrained by the injunction of this court from performing the piece called "Mary Warner," and for general relief. The defendants, in their answer, admit that they have announced that they will perform a piece called "Mary Warner," but deny that it is a dramatization of the complainant's story, and claim that it is an original production. The case was argued by counsel for the complainant and defendants, and the question presented for the consideration of the court is whether the piece called "Mary Warner," which the defendants have announced that they will perform, is a dramatization of the complainant's story, or whether it is an original production. The complainant's story is published in the Saturday Evening Post, a newspaper published in the city of Philadelphia, and the complainant has the sole right to the representation of the same on the stage, and to the exclusive benefit of the profits arising therefrom. The defendants have announced that they will perform a piece called "Mary Warner," which is a dramatization of the complainant's story, and unless restrained by the injunction of this court they will perform the same. And perhaps the poet will thank God for it.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Arrangements for Its Celebration in the Theatres and Churches.

Presentations, Etc.

From a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the first day of a new year has been a day of general rejoicing. Whether it be that the prospect of a new year's gift or the anticipation of a new year's greeting has the effect of putting every one in a pleasant humor, or whether it is merely a matter of habit, we will not undertake to say; but all the world seems to be glad on New Year's day. The custom of making presents on that day is of very ancient origin, and has been handed down from generation to generation, and from nation to nation, with but few changes. In England, for instance, the custom has been observed for centuries, and the Queen of England, on New Year's day, receives presents from her subjects, and in return bestows upon them gifts of money, plate, or jewelry. The Emperor of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Emperor of China, all receive presents on New Year's day, and in return bestow upon their subjects gifts of money, jewelry, or clothing. In this country the custom has been observed from the earliest days of the Republic, and has been handed down from father to son, and from mother to daughter, with but few changes. In New York, New England, and the Southern States, the day is observed as a holiday, and is celebrated in a manner by all the people.

In Chicago, we have our own peculiar method of observing the day. In this city New Year's day is a day of general rejoicing, and is observed in a peculiar manner by all the people of the city.

Early on the morning of New Year's day, the gentlemen, and the ladies of the town, commence to call upon their friends, and to exchange New Year's greetings. The streets are filled with carriages containing gentlemen and ladies, who are making their calls, and the sidewalks are filled with pedestrians, who are also engaged in making calls. The streets are filled with people, and the whole city seems to be alive with the spirit of the occasion. The custom of making calls on New Year's day is a very pleasant one, and is observed by all classes of people. The rich and the poor, the high and the low, the learned and the ignorant, all join in the festivities of the occasion, and all seem to enjoy themselves. The custom of making calls on New Year's day is a very old one, and has been handed down from generation to generation, and from nation to nation, with but few changes. In England, for instance, the custom has been observed for centuries, and the Queen of England, on New Year's day, receives presents from her subjects, and in return bestows upon them gifts of money, plate, or jewelry. The Emperor of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Emperor of China, all receive presents on New Year's day, and in return bestow upon their subjects gifts of money, jewelry, or clothing. In this country the custom has been observed from the earliest days of the Republic, and has been handed down from father to son, and from mother to daughter, with but few changes. In New York, New England, and the Southern States, the day is observed as a holiday, and is celebrated in a manner by all the people.

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